A VISIT TO THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Conserpondence of The N. Y. Tribane. Moscow, June, 1858. It was a pleasant change to me, to turn my eyes, dazzled by the splendors of the Kremlin, upon an edifice which has neither gold nor jewels to ment, on the grandest scale. This is the Vospita- previous day. The nurses were stout, healthy, conveys no idea of the extent and completeness of of age. They all wore the national costumethis imperial charity. There are similar institu- dress bordered with scarlet, white apron, and a tions in Paris, Stockholm, Vienna and other cities, on a much more contracted scale. Our New-York | In every hall there was a lady-like, intelligent most beneficent establishment, is still more limited Youndling Hospital is characterized by some pecubar and very interesting features, which deserve to be generally known, as they are intimately con-

car civilization is afraid to handle. venture, I should estimate its size at three times tance to that of the city itself, and is always conferred upon a nobleman of distinguished rank and attainments. The importance of the post may be estimated when I state that the annual expenses of the hospital amount to \$5,000,000. A portion of The entire property devoted to the support, mainsaid to amount to the enormous cum of five han- this source. dred millions of dollars.

This stupendous institution was founded by lying-in hospital was connected with it, so that and misery in a humane and charitable way. The their offspring to the service of the Government which had reared them. Russia offers herself as the homes of her people, and nobly and conscien-She not only takes no life (capital punishment, I the ultra-socialistic code.

Through Col. Claxton's kindness, I obtained pergentleman, with half a dozen orders at his buttonbole. Before conducting us through the building, he stated that we would see it to less advantage than usual, all the children being in the country for the Summer, with the exception of those which had whose inhabitants devote themselves entirely to the ments were in the highest possible state of neatness, and the nurses, who stood silently, with hands folded on their breasts, bowing as we passed, were also remarkably neat in person

These children enjoy some privileges over the foundlings and poorer orphans. The boys are taught some practical science or profession, and not unfrequently receive places as officers in the army. The girls receive an excellent education. including music and modern languages, and become teachers or governosses. As the larger children were all absent, I could form no idea of the manmer of their instruction, except from an inspection of the school and class rooms, the appearance of which gave a good report. The Superintendents and Teachers are particularly required to watch the cigns of any decided talent in the children, and, where such appears, to develop it in the proper direction. Thus, excellent musicians, actors, painters, engineers, and mechanics of various kinds, have been produced, and the poor and nameless children of Russia have risen to wealth and distinction.

On our way to the Hospital proper, we passed through the Church, which is as cheerful and beautiful a place of devotion as I have seen since leaving the Parthenon. The walls are of scagliola. peach-blossom color, brightened, but not overleaded, with golden ornaments. The dome, well painted in fresco, rests on pillars of the same material, and the hall altar-screen, though gilded, is not glaring; nor are the Saints abnormal creatures, whose like is not to be found in Heaven or Earth. The prestol, or inmost shrine, stands under a dome, whose inner side contains a choral circle of lovely blonde-haired angels, floating in a blue, starry sky. All parts of the vast building are most substantially and carefully constructed. The walls are of brick or stone, the floors of marble or glazed tiles in the corridors, and the staircases of iron. The courts inclose garden-plots, radiant with flowers. The arrangements for heating and ventilation are admirable. With such care, one would think that a naturally healthy child would be as sure to live as a sound egg to be hatched in the Egyptian ovens.

We passed through hall after hall, filled with rows of little white cots, beside each of which stood a nurse, either watching her sleeping charge, or gently rocking it in her arms. Twelve bundred nurses and twelve hundred babies! This to homoculture on a large scale. Not all the plants would thrive; some belpless little ones would perhaps that day give up the unequal the accounts given of them in the last struggle, and, before men and women are produced century. Judging from these data, I do

they arrive, often brought from a long distance, rality of the passian people. On the contrary, in rough weather, accounts for the mortality. they have improved with the improvement in their When we consider, however, that the deaths, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, annually exceed the births, it is evident that the Government | ceeler, and of Sir John Chardia, two and a half takes better care of its children than to the parents themselves. Of the babies we waw, seven show, but which illustrates the patriarchal, or had been brought in on the day of our visit, up rather paternel, character of the Russian Govern- to the time of our arrival, and fourteen the bent, on the grandling Hospital—but the title ugly women, varying from twenty to forty years large, fan-shaped bead-dress of white and red. sylum for children, on Randall's Island, though a oversceress. In spite of the multitude of babies, there was very little noise, and the most nervous in its operations than the latter. In Russia, the old bachelor might have gone the round without once having his teeth set on edge.

The Superintendent then conducted us to the office or agency, on the lower story, where the nected with one of those tender moral questions children are received. The number of clerks and desks, and the library of records, showed the ex-In every general view of Moscow, the eye is tent of the business done. I looked over a report struck by an immease quadrangular building, or of the operations of the institution, from its foundacollection of buildings, on the northern bank of the tion to the present time. The number of children in New-York, pulpit and press would riddle him Moskos, directly east of the Kremlin. The white confided to its care has increased from a few hunfront towers high over all the neighboring part of | dred in 1762 to 14,000 in 1857. Since the comthe city, and quite eclipses, in its imposing appear- mencement of this year (Jan. 13, O. S.) 6,032 ance, every palace, church, military barrack or have arrived. The entire number received in other public building whatever. It cannot be ninety-six years is 330,000, to which may be added which less than a thousand feet in length, and, at a | 60,000 more, born in the lying-in hospital during the same period-making 390,000 in all. The that of the Capitol at Washington. The Gover- Petersburg branch affords still larger returns, so sorship of this institution is only second in impor- that at present 30,000 children are annually given into the care of the Government. A very large prepartion of them are the offspring of poor married people, in all parts of the country. As the children may afterward be reclaimed, on certain conditions, and are in any case assured of as forthe Government revenues are set aside for this | tunate a lot, at least, as would have been theirs at purpose, in addition to which successive Tzurs, as home, the parents are the more easily led to take without question, and therefore no reliable statistenance and education of foundlings in Russia, is ties of the public morality can be obtained from

The office is kept open night and day, and no living child which is offered can be refused. The Catharine II., immediately after her accession to early question asked is, whether it has been bapthe throne in 1762. Eight years afterward, she tized. If not, the ceremony is immediately perestablished a branch at St. Petersburg, which has formed in an adjoining room, by a priest connected now outgrown the parent concern, and is conducted | with the institution, one of the oldest nurses, genon a still more magnificent scale. The original de- erally, acting as godmother. Its name and num- of Europe; but we should know that in none of the sign appears to have been to furnish an asylum for ber are then entered in the official book, a card conillegitimate children and destitute orphans. A taining them and the date of its arrival is attached to its neck, and another given to the mother, so nothing might be left undone to suppress crime | that it may afterward be identified and reclaimed. Very frequently, the mother is allowed to become plan, however, was soon enlarged so as to embrace | its nurse, in which case she receives pay like the all children who might be offered, without question other nurses. After six weeks or two months in vice, which diminished in proportion as their iron or stipulation, the parents, naturally, giving up the institution, it is cent into the country, where it The regular nurses are paid at the rate of about midwife, wet-nurse, mother and tescher, to every \$50 a year, in addition to their board and lodging. new soul for whom there is no place among If the parents pay a sum equal to \$25 on the depobelieve, does not exist), but she saves thousands elsewhere. The payment of \$200 procures for it, Burns: annually. She, therefore, autocracy as she is, prac- if a boy, the rank of an officer. The parents are tically carries into effect one of the first articles of allowed to see their children at stated times, and many of them take advantage of this permission. The greater part, however, live in the provinces, mission to visit the Foundling Hospital. We were and virtually give up their children to the State; received by the Superintendent, a lively, intelligent | though it is always possible, by consulting the Hospital directory, to find where the latter are, and to

In the lying-in hospital, all women are received who apply. They are allowed to enter one month before their confinement, and to remain afterward been received during the last few weeks. There until their health is entirely restored. Those who is a large village about thirty versts from Moscow, wish to be unknown are concealed by a curtain which falls seross the middle of the bed, so that bringing up of these foundlings. We first entered | their faces are never seen. Beside this, no one is a wing of the building, appropriated to the orphan allowed to enter the hospital except the persons children of officers. There are 1,200 at present in actually employed within it. The late Emperor, the institution, but all of them, with the exception | even, respected its privacy, and at once gave up | Observatory at Pulkova, near St. Petersburg, Russia; of the sucklings, were enjoying their Summer holis his desire to enter, on the representations of the days in the country. It was the hour for their mid | Governor. The arrangements are said to be so day nap, and in the large, airy halls lay a hundred excellent that not only poor married women, but American skill does great credit to the maker and to and fifty babes, each in its little white cot, covered | many who are quite above the necessity of such a with curtains of fine gauze. Only one whimpered charity, take advantage of it. In this case, also, a little: all the others slept quietly. The apart- the number of children brought forth is no evidence as to the proportion of illegitimate births. It is not obligatory upon the mother to leave her child in the hospital: she may take it with her if she chooses, but it will of course be received, if offered.

Beside the soldiers, common mechanics and factory girls, which the children of merely ordinary capacity become, the Government has, of late years, established many of them as farmers and eclonists on the uncultivated crown lands. They are mated, married, and comfortably settled in villages, where, in addition to their agricultural labors, they frequently take charge of a younger generation of foundlings. I have seen some of these villages where the houses were all neat Swiss cottages, under the projecting eaves of which the families sat in the mild evening air, while groups of sprightly children, too nearly of an age to belong to the occupants, sported before them. The people looked happy and prosperous. If there is a patriotic peasantry on earth, they should certainly belong to it. They are, in the fullest sense of the term, children of their country.

The St. Petersburg Hospital, though in the heart of the city, covers, with its dependencies, twentyeight acres of ground. Upward of five hundred teachers are employed, many of them on very high salaries. The number of nurses, servants, and other persons employed in the establishment, amounts to upward of five thousand. The boys and girls, both here and in Moscow, are taught separately. The cost of their education, alone, is more than \$1,000,000 annually. In a word, Russia spends on her orphans and castaways as much as the entire revenues of Sweden, Norway and

Let us not be so dazzled, however, by the splendid liberality of this city, as to lose sight of the moral question which it involves. No other nation has yet instituted such a system; few other governments would dare do it at present. What effect has it had on public morals? It has existed for nearly a century, and whatever influence it may exercise, either for good or evil, must now be manifest. One fact is certain-that the number of children delivered into its keeping, has steadily increased from year to year; but this, as I have already shown, is no indication whatever. The growth of its resources, the perfection of its arrangements and the liberal education which it bestows sufficiently explain this increase. In the absence of reliable moral statistics, we are obliged, simply, to draw a parallel between the condition of the Russians, in this respect at present, and

SAYARD TAY LOR IN NORTHERN EUROPE. from the crop there sown, the number will be not hesitate to declare that the effect of the system as not been declared that the effect of the system as not been declared the system as no condit on and the gradual advance of civilization. sen I compare the chronicles of Richard Chan- results. centuries ago, with what I see now, I can scarcely

realize that they are the same people. "But," cries a Phariace, "this Hospital Mords an easy and secret relief to the sinner. By saving ber from public shame, it encourages her in private vice! It removes, the righteous penalty placed upon incontinence, and thereby gradually demoralizes society." I do not dony that the re-lief here afforded may increase the number of in-dividuals who need it but Leavest in all corrections. In a letter received not long since by the writer of this article, from Humboldt, is the following passage Brazes Santiago 30th ult., via Indianola 1st inst. dividuals who need it, but I assert, in all earnest- respecting Dr. Bronnow: ness, that the moral tone of "Society" would not be lowered thereby, seeing that, where one licentious act may be encouraged, one awful crime is certainly prevented. In Russia, infanticides and abortions are almost unknown. In America, you need but look at what is discovered. Ged only knows how many additional cases of the crime most abhorrent to human nature are perpetrated in secret. And yet, if some benevolent millionare should propose to build such a foundling hospital with the red-hot shot of holy indignation. Oh, no! Let the subject alone-your fingers, of course, are white, and were not meant to handle pitch. No matter what crimes are eating their way into the moral heart of society, so long as all is fair on the outside. Let the unwedded mother, finding no pity of relief for her, and no place in the world for her unlawful offspring, murder it before it is born! This is better than to stretch out a helping hand to her, and so prevent the crime. Ten to one, the act is never found out; appearances are preserved, and our sanctified prudery is unruffled.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the moral tone of society can only be preserved by making desperate outcasts of all who sin. So long as we preserve a genuine domestic life-so long as we well as private individuals, have righly endowed it. salvantage of this charity. The child is taken have virtuous homes, liberal education and religious influences-we need not fear that a Christian charity like that which I have described will touch our purity. It will only cleanse us from the stain of the blackest of crimes. The number of illegitimate births would be increased by the diminution in the number of abortions. Who will dare to say that the reverse is preferable? We boast, and with some justice, of the superior morality of our population, as compared with that of the nations latter is infanticide (both before and after birth) so common as with us. 'We should remember that a morality which is uncharitable, cruel and Pharisaic, inevitably breeds a secret immorality. The Spartan holiness of the New-England pilgrims was followed by a shocking prevalence of unnatural discipline was relaxed.

At any rate, we can never err by helping those who are in trouble, even though that trouble have come through vice. I have never beard that the Magdalen Societies have increased the number sition of the infant, they are entitled to have it of prestitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling Lously does she discharge her self-imposed duty. brought up exclusively within the walls of the in- hospital would encourage seduction or adultery. stitution, where it is more carefully attended to than To change one word in the immortal lines of

"What's done, we partly may compute, But know not what 's presented."

THE DETROIT OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

But few of our readers are probably aware that within the last for your at Ann Arbor, about thirty miles from Detroit, a little town which may now be regarded as the seat of one of the noblest institutions of

earning in our country.

The Observatory building consists of a center and wings. The former is surmounted by a revolving dome, and contains an equatorial instrument manufactured by Mr. Henry Fitz of this city. The object glass of this instrument is 124 inches in diameter, and there were but two larger of the kind mounted in the world till that of 13 inches recently completed for Hamilton College. One of these is at the Imperial Observatory at Pulkova, near St. Petersburg, Russia; the offer at the Observatory of Harvard College at Cameridge, Massachusetts. This noble specimen of American skill does great credit to the maker and to our city, which may well be proud of an arrist who can compete with the best opticians of Europe in the most difficult tasks which they ever have to facilit.

"Almost then persuadest me to be a Christian" and most difficult tasks which they ever have to fulfill. The instrument was three years in making, and is mourted on a pier of stone, the wooden stand which was at first tried, and which answered very well for inruments of less size, proving not sufficiently stable or so large a telescope.

In one of the wings of the Observatory is mounted

a meridian circle, made by Pistar & Martens of Berlin, under the supervision of Prof. Encke and his then associate at the Berlin Observatory, Dr. Brinnow, since alled to be the Astronomer of the Observatory of the University of Michigan. This circle was by far the finest meridian instrument ever made at the time it was mounted, about three years ago, and is now only equaled by an instrument from the same makers for the Dudley Observatory at Albany, for which it erved as a model. The object glass of its telescope is ix inches in diameter. For lightness, strength and exfect adaptation in all its parts to the purposes which is to serve, this instrument is a masterpiece,

The other wing of the building is divided into com-

nting and sleeping rooms for the observers. At the time the meridian instrument was ordered in Berlin by Dr. Tappan, the present Chancellor of the University of Michigan, the remark was made to him by Dr. Brannow, "You will have one of the finest Obrvatories in the world." To which the Chancellor relied. "And why should you not be its Astronomer !

Why not ?" was the inconicrejoinder of Dr. Brünnow, To this playful conversation may be attributed as offer made about a year afterward of the appointment of Astronomer of the Detroit Observatory of the University of Michigan to Dr. Brunnow-an offer which was accepted.

Dr. Brunnow was educated under Encke of Berlin. and afterward became Director of the Observatory of Bilk, in Prussia. While there he was crowned by the Academy of the Netherlands, and received a gold medal for his treatise on the Comet of Vico, written in French. He subsequently became the assistant of Fricke at Berlin, where he published his "Spherical

This work, which gives the professional student of astronomy the most complete and practical as well as most profound view of the subject of which it treats, in its latest and most improved state, is certainly without a rival of its class. D'Arrest, Astronomer Royal of Copenhagen, in a recent letter to the editor of the Astronomische Nachrichten, announces a French translation, and alludes to a contemplated English one, " a result," he adds, "without parrallel in the history of

Dr. Brinnow has taken the lead of all other astrono mers in computing and publishing tables of the aster roids. Shortly after he came to this country his first tables, "Tables of Flora," were published by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, under the superintendence of Encke. His tables of Victoria save been computed since his arrival at Ann Arbor, and are now in process of publication at Detroit, by the Regents of

the University. The astronomical journals of Europe and this coun-

It is also waderstood that Dr. Brunnow has been enaged for a considerable time upon a series of observations upon double stars, which promise very important

It is difficult for the uninitiated to comprehend the abor of computation which such works as those above ited involve, which, being conducted in the eilence of the closet, make no show for the world except by their results, the value and cost of which the astronomer nlone can appreciate.

The amount of work accomplished by Dr. Brinnow, who is still a young man, is perhaps unsurpassed, by that of any other living astronomer in the same period.

"M. Brannow, as everybody knows who is at all "M. Brunnow, as everybody knows who is at all on fast with modern astronomical literature, occupies in public opinion a place equally distinguished by the solidity, and I should add the sagacity, which reigns throughout his publications, as by the universality of his experience as an observer, by his intimate knowledge of the construction of optical instruments and of instruments of measurement so necessary in the establishment of a great Observatory, and who offers, besides, the advantage of an activity without an equal. sides, the advantage of an activity without an equal.

The citizens of Detroit have done a noble work in ounding this Observatory, and need not be ashamed to compare the fruits of their liberality with any simiument devoted to astronomical science, whether the quality of their instruments be considered, or the ability and reputation of their Astronomer.

NOMINATIONS-SUICIDE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1858. Below you have the nominations in this (XIth) Congressional District, comprising Ulster and Greene Counties: Republican, Wm. S. Kenyon of Ulster; American, Dr. Barnard of Greene; Democratic, Elisha

Strong of Greene. The Assembly nominations for this (Ulster) county, The Assembly nominations for this (Uster) county, sinr as they have been made, are as follows: Reablican—lst District, Charles L. Traver; IId Disict, Abm. L. Ladew: HId District, Albert Carpetar. American—lst District, Jacob T. Hendricks;
d and HId Districts, no nominations made yet,
emecratic, lst District, Edmund Suydam; IId Disict, J. O. Hasbrouck: HId District, no nomination

On Wednesday morning a German named Anthony Reser was found in a barn hanging by his neck, dead. He had been at work at Honesdale, Penn, and had saved \$.8 from his earnings, and wishing it in some safe place from thieves placed it in a stone wall. Having no more work, he went to take his money from the wall, and finding the money gone, grow des-perate, and a few day after his arrival here, hung in, it.

BUCHANAN AT HOME AND AT CHURCH.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 22, 1858.

Our distinguished President has been rusticating, as the papers tell us, for a few days, at his quiet home in Lancaster, and we must needs embrace the opportunity or paying him our respects. So on Monlay merrang, two of us walked out, about a nule from the city, to his residence. The house, which is a short distance from the public highway, does not expose itself to view until you approach very near. A sloping lawn, inclosed by a pian fence, and nearly coversiwith forest trees, lies in front. The dwelling is of brick, two stories high, with a colounade portice, fanked by a wing on each side, of the same hight and materials. One of these side buildings contains the library, the other is used for domestic purposes.

Mr. Buchanan's retinue at Wheatland consists of a house keeper, a female servant, and a little boy; the latter came to the door to answer our call, and in a moment, before we had time to enter, the President himself came out, and cordually greeting us, conducted us to the parlor. He at once entered into a free conversation, which he commenced by asking as to the state of religion in the several places of our residence. Then followed a minute account of that peculiar inclination of his head, which has often been noticed by those who have attempted to describe him. The substance of the account is, that his eyes are not motes, one being short, the other long-sighted. This, he thinks, was always the condition of his eyes, and occasioned, early in life, that lateral curvature of his neck which is a noticeable feature of his partity plygaion.

Nather the condition of his partity plygaion.

for thing about this truly great man is more wonder-tribution the case and simplicity of his manners in pri-vate life. He throws off at reserve and makes his visitor feel quite at home in his presence. While we sat there, a rough, laboring man walked in without a coat, and satuted the President, "Good morning, Sir," and handed him some newspapers. The "rich brogue," betrayed the man's nationality. Mr. B. replied with a celin smile, "Thank you," took the papers and the man left.

A more pleasing instance of this freedom from osteniation and profe, was his manner at church on the preceding Sabbath. He walked from his residence, which must be two price. Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian, and beside possessing extraordinary merit as a piece of con position was delivered with elequence and power. After charch the President waked devoutly, and entirely unattended, through the streets of Lancaster. What stranger, locking upon that solitary pedestrian, apparently oblivious of self, and not expecting admiration, could have imagined that he was the Chief

logistrate of this mighty nation! Whatever indigenent is formed of Mr. Buchanan's abilic policy, or of his political opinions, there can be question as to his purity of character, the hamility of his deportment, and the sincerity of his religious professions. Long and plensantly will we remember the 20th day of September, as the day spent with the sage of Wheatland, at his own home. Visitors.

MAN MURDERED AND THROWN ON THE RAILROAD TRACK. From The Hillsboro News, Oct. 7.

On Monday night, shortly after the evening train came in, the body of a man, so shockingly anagled and crushed as almost to defy recognition, was found on the railroad track about half a mile from the depot, hear the crossing of the Lebanon road. The head of on the railroad track about half a mile from the depot, near the crossing of the Lebanon road. The head of the unfortunate man was crushed so that the face was entirely gone, and the only means of identifying the remains with certainty was by the figure of a woman printed on one of his arms. The name of the deceased was thus ascertained to be Michael Ghorally. It was at first supposed that he had been killed by the cars running over him, but on examination several stabs were found on various parts of his body, one of which on his left breast was about four inches deep and two inches long. Drs. W. W. Holmes and Kirby examined the wounds, and both concurred in the opinion on his long. Drs. W. W. Holmes and Kirby examined the wounds, and both concurred in the opinion that they were produced by a sharp-pointed knife or dirk. The most probable supposition is, therefore, that the man was murdered and thrown upon the track with the view of concealing the crime. He was intemperate at times, and had been on a "spree" derive the day, and when last seen alive was at the crime the day. during the day, and when last seen alive was at a shouty on the railroad, not far from where his body was found, kept by an Irishman named Howard, who sells have. This was about 6 o'clock, only an hour or so before he was found dead. A colored man named Kilgore was also with him at the shanty. Howard and Kilgore were both examined at the inquest Howard and Kilgore were both examined at the inquest held over the body by E-q. Keys, but the 'r evidence was confused and contradictory, and suspicion is very strong against them. There were spots of blood on Kilgore's clothes, which he said were caused by h. 's falling down and hurting bimself. Both Kilgore and Howard testified that deceased left the shanty and went down the road shortly before the train arrived. The engineer, Chas. Brownell, is confident that he did not run over him in country in as he saw the track plain. not run over him in coming in, as he saw the track plain-ly, by the head-light of the locomotive, and felt no jar to the train. The fact that there is but little blood on the cow-catcher, while the back end of the tender was

the cow-catcher, while the back end of the tender was covered with it, seems to confirm his opinion, and prove that the body of the murdered man was thrown on the track after the train came in, and was run over when the engine was backed down to "switch off" the cars in readiness for the morning.

A young man named Samuel Thornburg was the first to discover the body, stumbling over it in the dark as he was going home along the track. He testified that as he passed Howard's shanty, Howard told him not to go down the road, or the engine would catch him in backing down to "switch off." The train had passed up a few minutes before, and was then at the depot. Thornburg kept on, however, and found the body of Ghormly on the track, apparently dead. Alarmed, he ran to the nearest house for assistance, but before he could beturn the train had

beet od down, and run over the body two or three | wheat, and machinery and castings, making into

times.

Glormly was about 35 years of age, and manarried. He was good attured and peaceable, and was generally liked, though rather reckless and addicted to Jose associations. He had no relatives except a bother, who lives in Circinato. He had been employed by Mr. George Glenn as teamster, for some time past.

A few dollars were found upon his person, which is the way and the many of the person of the per

rould seem to show that if he was nursiered money was at the object of those who perpetrated the deed. No strest had been made when our paper went to rees, but we understood that warrants would be sued for Howard and Kilgore, who were both re-

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

From The N. O. Picayune, Oct. 6. Brownsville Flag of the 29th ult., which furnishes the following Mexican news. It appears that the expected battle between the forces of Vidaurri and those of Miramon, had not taken place at last ac-

Private letters have been received in this city from San Luis Petes to the 13th inst., from which if appears that there has been no fighting there as yet, Vidaurri had withdrawn his forces from San Luis Petes to the hacienda of La Parada, near the city. It is said that Miramon would not accept Vidaurri's offer of battle, and the latter new wishes to draw Miramon into the city of San Luis, where his defeat would be inevitable. The greatest scarcity of provisions and forage is represented to prevail in the city, which is almost descrited by its inhebitants, though the liberal army is receiving supplies and reinforcements daily. army is receiving supplies and reinforcements daily. They are abundantly supplied with all the appliances of war.

They are abundantly supplied with an the appearances of war.

We have advices from a very reliable source from the headquarters of Gov. Garza, that the troops being no longer needed before Tampico, and having no enemy to encounter in the State, eight hundred men have been detailed for Vera Cruz, to be placed at the orders of President Junrez, who was forming an army, and had one already quite formidable. The cavalry forces from Tamaulipas had been disbanded, and are to return to their homes. This will account for the rumer that Gen. Carbajal was to retire from command. It is true that he contemplates doing so for the present, though from no despondent feeling for the success of the cause for which he has so nobly acted. There being no longer a foc to meet in the field, he has determined to retire with a pertion of instant and sank a temporary respite in the bosom of field, he has determined to retire with a portion of his troops, and seek a temporary respite in the bosom of

The purser of the Gen. Rusk reports that the yellow fever was raging with great violence in Matamoras and Brownsville-ten to tifteen persons dying daily, and a large number of persons being down with the

The Brownseille Flag of the 29th says:

The messenger of death has been busy in our devoted city for the past two weeks. The fell destroyer, the yellow fever, in its most malignant type, has been with us and stricken down a large portion of our people. Hardly a family has escaped the summons of the sable-clad messenger. Among the women and children has the disease been most fatal, though it has swept of those of all ages. The report of the city sexton, male to the Council on the evening of the 27th (Monday), shows 53 interments from the 13th to the 25th.

The Flag reports 14 interments on the 26th and 27th, and adds:

few deaths, among them D. Jose Maria Vera. The malady is still with us, but not as it has been; it now yields mere readily to medical trestment.

A CLEVER PRISONER-A CLEVERER CONSTABLE.

From The Toronto Globe. It will be remembered that about six months ago a mean named Fhomas Ratchiff inveigled a colored woman named Bloxam away from the city, on the pretense that he was about commencing business as a hotel-keeper in Detroit, where he would engage her as cook. Upon reacting that city, Ratchiff stated his intention of preceding on to St. Louis; but Mrs. Bloxam, suspecting something was wrong, declined going further, and expressed a wish to return to Toronto. Before she left Detroit, Ratchiff succeeded in robbing her of her gold watch, and a quantity of goods and wearing apparel, amounting in all to about \$300. Mrs. Bloxam returned to Toronto, and gave information to the police regarding the robbery. All It will be remembered that about six months ago a goods and wearing appared, amounting in an to about \$3.00. Mrs. Bloxam returned to Toronto, and gave information to the police regarding the robbery. All trace was lost of Ratchiff until about a month ago, when a dispatch was received at the police office to the effect that he had been apprehended in Montreal on a charge of hirseny. The Police Magistrate having sent a telegram that he was to be discharged on Monday last, Constable Webster received orders to proceed to Montreal, with a warrant for Ratchiff a apprehension on the charge of robbing Mrs. Bloxam. The prisoner being handed over to Mr. Webster, he was hand-ouffed, and both left by the Sp. m. Grand Trunk train for Toronto, on Wednesday evening. Ratchiff appeared restless, and seemed ame, ved at the sharp lookout kept upon him by the constable. At Kingsten, where the train waited a short time to allow the passengers to get some refreshments, Ratchiff wanted to get out also, but Mr. Webster would not allow him. The prisoner's wife had given him a supply of provisions, enough to wife had given him a supply of provisions, enough to last the entire journey. Being refused, Ratchiff en-deavored to quarrel with the constable, and used very hard language toward him, calling the attention of the to be askeep, and continued quiet for about an hour. He then apparently woke up and complained that he felt cold, and he was allowed to take a seat, still acfelt celd, and he was allowed to take a seat, still accompanied by Mr. Webster, in the vicinity of the stove, where he remained quiet for a short time. It was now about 4 o'cleck in the morning, and very dark. The train was approaching Napanee station, and running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, when Ratcliff started up in a hurried manner and rushed to the door of the earriage, and succeeded in getting outside. Mr. Webster immediately followed, and caught the hatdle of the door before it could be closed. A struggle then took place, and Webster managed to pull the door open, but upon reaching the platform of the carriage, he discovered, to his great surprise, that Rateiff had jumped off the train! With a zeal and courage perfectly wonderful, Webster immediately followed, and, failing on his hands and knees, forcourses pericetly wonderful, webster immediately followed, and, failing on his hands and knees, fortunately received no injury, notwithstanding the rapid rate at which the train was going. He was soon on his feet, but could find no trace of his prisoner in the darkness. Listening attentively for a few minutes, however, he heard a slight grown, and walking to the place from where he imagined the sound had come, he found Ratchiff lying on his face on the ground. He turned him over, as he did not speak, but soon disturned him over, as he did not speak, but soon dis-covered that his prisoner was also unburt. He then collared him, and held him till daylight. Having discovered that he was within one rule of Napanee tion, he marched his prisoner to that place, when got assistance from the station-master, Mr. Dry to handcuff Ratcliff's hands behind his back. took their sects on a freight train which passed Nagatee about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and reached Teronto in safety about 5 o clock last evening, when Ratcliff was safely locked up. Mr. Webster deserves the utmost credit for following his prisoner off the train, at the risk of his own life, and the escape of his prisoner and himself from injury is certainly among the most wonderful on record.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

NAVAL.

Our Pensacola, Fla., correspondent writes:

"Senator Mallory visited our Navy Yard on the 18th
of September, and was taken through the different
departments, the work going on in which he nighly
enloyed. A salute of fifteen guns was fired for num.
This gentleman has always exhibited in Congress a
creat interest in naval matters, and Tas the proper great interest in usval matters, and was the prime mover of the celebrated "reorganization," which he anticipated would result in a very different manner anticipated would result in a very different manner from what it did. The Dispatch left us some time since, and is now cruising off the Cuban coast, as I understand. Some private advices have been received, instinating that a slaver was shortly to arrive at a certain point there. The decision of the Navy Department, relative to the sentence of Dr. Miles, who was coort-martialed some time since, has not yet been officially "Enounced. The keel of the new sloop-of-war, of white I gave you particulars in my last, was laid a few weel 2 ago. She is progressing slowly, but steadily."

The following of feers have reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the chertered steamer Atlanta: Commander, D. B. Ridgely; L'enterants, John Downs and John R. Eggleston; Passed a wistant Surgeon, John M. Brown; Second Assistant E. gineers, Thomas F. Jones, Wm. J. Thompson and Edward B. Latch. THROUGH THE CANAL BY STEAM.

The steamer Charles Wack, from Buffald, arrived on Saturday at her pier, No. 6 East River, after a very successful trip. This steamer brought 4,000 hashels of corn, or 134 tune freight, and towed the Wm. Crozier, which had 489 barrels of flour, 1,371 bushels of

or 277 tuns of freight to both boats. She left Buff. or 27 to the hit, and reached the Hudson at the Trop, 345 miles, on Wooday evening the 4th he marking, after the deduction of detentions, about the

age

ing time, or an average of al r hour. From the Captain and engineers we learn that

niles per hour, or equal to the average New-York and Albany towboats. Upon the canal, with the Crozier in tow, she as somed about two tens of coal per 24 hours, remained with hard coal, while her bollers were designed for soft coal; and, not withstanding which, her on for feel from Buffalo to West Troy, 345 miles, to be bounts, only equalled the cost of towing either bath horse, at a slower rate.

The Washington States, deriving its information

from the most authorite source, gives the following

account of the disposal of the Boho and the distrib-tion of the prize morey accruing to her captors.

The United States Marshal for South Carolina gen Lieut. Mariit a receipt for 306 Africans, for what number \$15 per head, amounting it all to \$7.00 with the awarded as prize money to the flag officer of the house squadron and the officers and crew of the Da-phin. This sum will be distributed as follows: The gefficer of the Dolphin two-twentieths, and the balance is distributed to the other efficers and the crew of the Dolphin, according to rank and rate. officer of the Dolonin two-twestieffs, and the balance is distributed to the other officers and the crew of the Dolphin, according to rank and rate. It is decided, however, whether the flag officer (Com Melaises) is entitled to one-twentieth, as he was absent on berricon his station at the time of the exptan. This question will doubtless be determined by the Ancass, General. After the prescribed legal forms have been given through with, and the Felio has been ideed, on will be sold at public auction. Half of the process will be taken by the Government, according to special prevision of law, and devoted to the savel person fund. The other half will de divided among the efficients and crew of the Dolphin, according to the same rule by which the per capita prize money in intributed. Eighteen of the Africans died after the capture by Lieut. Maffit. For these the per capita of 2.5 will not be paid, but only for those who were is have red alive into the hands of the United State Marshall.

shal.

HYDRAULIC LUCOMOTIVE FOR AUSTRIA.

A hydraulic locomotive, for a balance dry dock, he just been shipped from the Novelry Works for the ner arsenal at Fotu, in Austria. It is calculated to had a line-of-battle ship weighing, without armanet about 3,000 tuns, from the dry dock on to the inclind about 3,000 tuns, from the dry dock on to the inclision ways. The pressure on the plunger of the homeover to effect that purpose is nearly equal to 600 tuns of 7,005 peunds, or 547 atmospheres, to the inch. To body of the machine consults of a cylinder 10 feet long and 15 inches bore, with 71 inches in machine weighing by itself 13 tuns. The plunger is worked by a system of hydrauhe pumps, set in motion by two steam engines of 20 horse power each, pland on the top of the cylinder. Steam is furnished by a holler attached to the machine. The localization of the top of the cylinder. keyed to the ways, and advances or rec at a time. Two handing bars of considerable diseasions connect the locomotive to the cradle or which

CASSIUS M. CLAY addressed the citizen of Wheeling, Virginia, in behalf of Free as against Slave Labor on the 2d inst. The Intelligencer says: The largest political audience that ever uses, bled, within our recollection, at Washington Hall my convened last Saturday evening to hear Cascis M. Clay. It was such an audience as any man might

Chy. It was such an audience as any man man well be pretial of.

"The respectability of the city in its essence, bees and sinew was there, and ready on his appearance is greet him with a burst of appleaue. He spoke mady two hours, and to people who listened with rapt attestion. They greeted every point he made in his review of the struggles which is ree Luber and made and maintained against Slave Luber with enthusiasm.

"A sentiment in this community was developed, which politicians and demagogues have affected hereofor to disregard as insignificant. As he traced the history of their struggles, as he contrasted the herefits of the one system with the evils of the other, as he weighed

one system with the cycle of the other, as he weighed our condition here in the west against that of lass who control as and subordinate as in the cast part of the State, the sympathies of the people gatheres more intently upon his kindling words, and at last gave vent in a most hearty and unmistakenable indersement. the told our people what he had suffered and let it this struggle. He told them of the proscription with which he had been visited for his attachment to it principles, and he told them how that, live or de, it every place and under all circumstances he has determined by indicate the contract of the co mined to vindicate those principles because he fit

words.

"Cassins Clay has many things to be proud of. His life has been a series of hard-fought struggles, but always victories—but he may well rank the empatic greeting which he received at Washington Hallet Saturday night as among the chief glories of a well-spent lite." THE WATER-CURE,-The following, which we fisd

in The Vicksburg Sun, would indicate that there is more virtue in water than many medical advisers are willing to admit:

The yellow fever patient who planged into the tion is improving rapidly, so we learn, contrary to the expectations of his medical advisors, who had to is that he would ever recover from the effects of the plunge bath."

DEAD LETTERS.-The dead-letter branch of the DEAD LETTERS.—The dead-letter branch of the General Post-Office has just closed another quarter work. During the three months which terminated on the 50th ult. there were found 2,7.2 letters which contained money, amounting in the again and to \$11,018. For the quarter which closed 50th June last their were received 4,549 letters and \$21,428.85 in money. For the quarter ending 30th March, 2,472 letters and \$13,361.99 in cash. Total in the year, 12,162 letters and \$61,239.72 in money. It is gratifying to state that, under the efficiency and promptinal which characterizes the finance bureau, over another the whole amount of cash has been restored to the original owners.

Lead Misting.—The lead miners in Wisconsia and Iowa are meeting with great success. In the neighborhood of Fairplay, Wisconsin, two young menterity struck a lode from which, at the latest advices, they were taking an average of 30,000 pounds of miseral per day. Within a very short time they have raised 3,000,000 pounds. Other losies have been struck in the vicinity which promise a nandsome yield. The Obushon Range names, in Grant County, Wiss, are sent to contain vast deposits of mineral, large quantities of which are being daily massel. There is an equally promising show near Gattenberg, Clayta County, lown, on the opposite side of the Missisupplant also at Fountain Hill, above Eagle Point. Mining is being presecuted in the binds around Dabapas, with very encouraging results. The Express says that rich lodge are being struck daily.

with very encouraging results. The Express says rich lodes are being struck daily.

A duel was recently fought near Memphis, Tenn, between Mr. Waters of Virginia and Dr. J. E. Nage formerly of Lancaster, Pa. They met on an island and without any witnesses but their seconds fought of the bloodiest duels on record. They first tends with Derriner pistols, both being wounded to remain the property of the property o each fire. They then, by agreement, resorted to revolvers, and continued the fight. Mr. Waters was riddled at every shot, and died the same night. Dr. Naple received wounds that will probably terminate table.

THE "CHERRY-COLORED CAT" OUTDONE,-45 Portland, Me., a cute Yankee advertised a lecture of the "Humbug of Spiritualism," the point of which would be "letting the cat out of the bag;" admission would be "letting the cat out of the bag;" admission five cents only. A large audience gathered at the City Hall of Wednesday evening, and the lecture, after a few words on the nature of humbon, took from beneath his dead a bong, which he promptly opened, and out sprang a covaluble cat! The audience, tota-tately for the lecturer, relianed the joke, and amid the burst of appleuse that followed, he let himself out of the lecture room.

wonderful case of longevity that has coros to our notice. On the morning of Sunday, the 3d inst., there died in East Corinth, in this county, a maiden lady named Edgerly, whose age, as shown by the writter record, was 117 years. It is said that she was 5 years old when the record was made, so that her real age is 122 years. She perfectly retained her faculties and within two years, her eyesight being clear enough to enable her to thread a needle as readily as any young person. She was born on Cape Cod in 1736.

[Banger Usion.

Last Sunday morning a large black bear was killed near Grahamville, Sullivan County. Traces of him were first discovered in the cornfield of James Mulled, whence he was tracked to within a quarter of a mile of the villege, where he halted to fight back the dogs that were in pursuit of him. When first seen he was stilled near poop his him legs autrounded by the dogs, in

that were in pursuit of him. When first seen he we sitting upon his hind legs surrounded by the dogs, which posture he was shot through the head. I would was 440 pounds. Ellenville Jour., Oct. 8.